THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 15, 1863. NO. 58.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] PRESS.

[illegible]

LATER FROM THE NORTH—[illegible], LEFT [illegible], &C.

Richmond, Jan. 13.

Northern accounts from Galveston says the [illegible] was captured and Captain Wainwright and all the crew were [illegible] killed by [illegible].

Dispatches from Cairo states that Sherman's [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible], &C.

[illegible], Jan. 13.

[illegible]

FROM WILMINGTON—[illegible] MOVING, &C.

Wilmington, Jan. 14.

All quiet here. It is believed that the enemy's fleet and land forces have left Newbern and Fort Macon. Destination unknown, but probably Charleston or Wilmington. Non-combatants have been requested to leave town.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS—AN ABLE AND PATRIOTIC DOCUMENT.

Richmond, Jan. 14.

The message of President Davis opens with a view of the military position of affairs which is described as very satisfactory. The fourth grand army of invasion has been defeated in Virginia, and General Burnside has experienced the fate of his three predecessors, McDowell, McClellan and Pope. In the West, the fortunes of war have been varied. Battles have been fought with fearful carnage on both sides, but the hopes of the enemy of any decisive results have been baffled. A review of the history of the conflict shows that the war has now entered its third and last stage. The first effort was to restore the Union, and that has been abandoned; the second was to conquer the South and govern it as a dependency, this too has proven impossible, and has been abandoned; the third design is to destroy and plunder what they could not subjugate, but if we continue the same efforts as in the past, the design will likewise be defeated and we may confidently expect that this is the closing year of the war. The enemy will possess neither spirit nor resources for continuing it into the fourth year on so extensive a scale.

We desire peace but will continue the war at any sacrifice until our right to self government and the sovereignty and independence of the States are vindicated and established. Foreign relations are then reviewed. Our right to recognition is shown by reference to the past history of our States, some of which were recognized as independent by Great Britain in the treaty of peace of 1783, and had been previously allies in war with France. When our commissioners demanded recognition they were told that Foreign Governments could not decide between conflicting statements by our Government and that of the United States in respect to our mutual relations, and that Europe would simply recognize us as belligerents, and preserve strict neutrality. This apparent refusal to decide was in reality decision against us, because we were thus unjustly deprived of diplomatic intercourse on the same footing as our enemies.

The question of the blockade is discussed at length. Its invalidity is shown as tested by the principles of the treaty of Paris in 1856. The whole conduct of neutral nations is summed up so as to show that they have enforced all neutral rights that affected us injuriously, and refrained from asserting those that would injure the United States. The correspondence between the Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia, is adverted to. The language of the French dispatch is construed as a formal admission of our ability to maintain our independence, and justifies a hope of early recognition. The barbarities committed by Northern troops are referred to, and the action taken in relation to the atrocities committed by Generals McNeill, Butler and Mitchell explained. The opinion is expressed that the infamy of their conduct must be shared by their superiors who have in no one instance punished the perpetrators of these crimes. In regard to Lincoln's proclamation he says, our detestation is tempered by profound contempt for his impotent rage. The action of the Government will be confined to delivering up all commissioned officers heretofore captured in the ten States named in the proclamation to be tried by the States under the laws which punish those that excite servile insurrection.

The proclamation is treated as possessing great significance in a political point of view; it proves what were the designs of the Republican party from the beginning, notwithstanding their efforts to conceal them by false declarations. The proclamation is next considered as a guarantee against the possibility of reconstruction. This is also treated as a confession of inability to subjugate the South, which Europe will be bound to consider as justifying our immediate recognition and as an intimation to the people of the North that they must submit to a final separation of the States. Adequate taxation is recommended; also the issue of bonds to be guaranteed by the States.

The message which is the longest yet issued by President Davis, embraces a comprehensive review of the whole internal and external relations of the country. It is confident, even triumphant in tone, and closes with a tribute to our women, without whose [illegible] sacrifices it declares that our success would have been impossible.

NO ELECTION OF SENATOR—LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, Jan. 14.

The election of Confederate States Senator by the Legislature was postponed until to-morrow.

Further Northern dates have been received but the news is unimportant.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

Under this head the Jackson Miss., *Crisis* pays the following [illegible] tribute to the private soldier:

"Justice has never been done him. His virtuous [illegible] and unobtrusive patriotism have never been justly estimated. We do not speak of the *regular* soldier, who makes the army his trade for twelve dollars per month. We do not include the coward, who [illegible], nor the vulgarian who can perpetrate acts of [illegible], nor of the laggard, who must be *forced* to fight for his home and country. These are not the subjects of our comment. We speak of the great body of citizen-soldiery who constitute the provisional army of the Confederacy, and who, at the sound of trumpet and drum, marched out with rifle or musket to fight—to repel their country's invaders or perish on the soil which their fathers bequeathed, with the glorious boon of civil liberty. These are the gallant men of whom we write, and these have saved the country. [illegible] have made a breastwork of their manly bosoms to shield the sacred precinct of altar-place and fireside.

"Among these *private soldiers* are to be found men of culture—men of gentle training—men of intellect—men of social position—men of character at home—men endowed with a domestic circle of refinement and elegance—men of wealth—men who gave tone and character to the society in which they moved, and men who for conscience sake have made a living sacrifice of property, home, comfort, and are ready to add crimson life to the holy offering.

Many of these, if they could have surrendered honor and a sense of independence, could have remained in possession of all these elegancies and comforts.—But they felt like the Roman, who said, "Put honor in one hand and death in the other, and I will look on both indifferently!"

Without rank, without title, without anticipated distinction, promoted only by the highest and noblest sentiments which can influence our common nature, the private labors, and toils, and marches, and fights; endures hunger, and thirst, and fatigue, through watchings, and weariness, and sleepless nights, and cheerless laborious days, he holds up before him the one glorious prize—"Freedom to my country;" "Independence and my home!" If we can suppose the intervention of less worthy motive, the *officer*, and not the *private*, is the man whose merit must commingle such alloy. The officer may become renowned—the private never reckons upon that; the officer may live in history—the private looks to no such record; the officer may attract the public gaze—the private does not look for such recognition; the officer has a salary—the private, only a monthly stipend, the amount of which he has been accustomed to pay to some field laborer on his rich domains. The officer may escape harm in battle by reason of distance—the private must face the storm of death; the officer moves on horseback—the private on foot; the officer carries a sword, the emblem of authority, and does not fight—the private carries his musket, and does all the fighting.

The battle has been fought—the victory won; and Lee, or Jackson, or Longstreet, or others, have achieved a glorious success; but that success was attained by the *private soldier*, at the cost of patriot blood, of shattered bones and torn and mangled muscle and nerves! We do not mean to underestimate the officer, or disparage his courage, or his patriotism. We draw the parallel for another purpose, and that is to show, if other than the highest human motive prompts the soldier to action, it is the *officer*, and not the *private*, who is most liable to feel its influence.

We have often felt pained and annoyed at the flippant reference to the *privates*, while the unreasoning speaker seemed to regard the officers as the prime and meritorious agents of all that is done. Why, in those ranks is an amount of intellect which would instruct and astonish a statesman. In those ranks the merit of every officer, and every action, is settled unappealably. In those ranks there is public virtue and capacity enough to construct a government, and administer its civil and military offices. The *opinion* of these men will guide the historian, and fix the merit of generals and statesmen. The opinion of these men will be, and ought to be, omnipotent with the people and government of the Confederacy.

Heaven bless these brave, heroic men! Our heart warms to them. Our admiration of their devotion and heroism is without limit. Their devotion to principle amounts to moral sublimity. We feel their suffering and share their hopes, and desire to be identified in our day and generation with such a host of spirits, tried and true, who bend the knee to none but God, and render homage only to worth and merit."

FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 11th, under its "situation," head has the following:

"The following is the substance of a dispatch from an official source, dated at Winchester, Jan. 9th, and kindly furnished us by a gentleman temporarily assigned to duty at this point.

"The report of Morgan's and Forest's expeditions are made—showing that the former paroled 2000 prisoners, and killed and wounded several hundred, besides destroying an immense quantity of arms, and other property. Forest paroled 1500 prisoners, and killed and wounded 1000—destroying arms, ammunition and other stores in immense quantities, besides fitting out his whole command (which was poorly equipped) in splendid style."

In our operations at Murfreesboro', including the splendid work of Wheeler's and Wharton's cavalry, we captured 4600 prisoners, with the 2000 previously captured at Hartsville, and around Nashville—we sum up more than 10,000 in less than a month. We captured and sent to the rear 30 pieces of Artillery, 6000 small arms, besides at least 2000 put in the hands of the troops, and have secured, or destroyed one thousand wagons, mostly loaded, as well as securing many of the mules, and harness. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very heavy—estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 including seven Generals."

The above confirms our earlier statements in an official manner. From North Alabama we have a letter from an officer of rank, stationed at Huntsville, which throws some light upon the "Situation" in that quarter. We make a brief extract:

"There is no sign of an approach of the enemy in this direction, from Tuscumbia [illegible]. We have daily communication with [illegible] Tuscumbia, and he reports all quiet in that [illegible]. Nothing heard from the enemy in the direction of Pulaski, where we have daily telegraphic communication. Duck and Elk rivers are both high and the enemy cannot cross them without difficulty."

The condition of affairs in Middle Tennessee is gradually settling down into their new shape. It seems to be quite certain that Duck river and the Normandy Hills will be made our line of defence. Never has an army of men endured the perils and performed the duties required of them with greater gallantry than those soldiers, who are now forming to resist the further advance of Rosecrans. There has been less straggling and more perfect order throughout the retrograde march from Murfreesboro than any one could expect, under all the circumstances.

Gen. Harris, and his efficient staff, who have won deserved laurels throughout the late events of battle and labor, were at Tullahoma at last advices.

AN ACCOUNT OF TWO VERY DIFFERENT SCENES—A BALL AND AN EXECUTION.

A letter from Murfreesboro', Tenn., dated the 26th ult., gives an account of two scenes of camp life—a ball and an execution. The writer says:

On Christmas Eve the officers of the First Louisiana and Second Kentucky regiments gave a ball at the Court House in Murfreesboro', which proved a magnificent affair and complete success. The beauty and fashion of this little city and many distinguished officers were present. The decorations were exceedingly handsome. Among them I noticed four large "B's" constructed of evergreens: "Beauregard and Bragg, of La;" "*Buckner and Breckinridge, of Ky.*" Over the windows were the names, "Pensacola," "Donelson," "Shiloh," "Santa Rosa," and "Hartsville," all entwined with cedar. Conspicuous were numerous United States flags—Union down—trophies belonging to Gen. John H Morgan, furnished for the occasion by his lady. New Year's Eve will be celebrated by another ball to be given by the officers of the 6th and 9th Kentucky regiments and Cobb's Battery.—Truly the grim soldiers feel fond of laying aside their stern occupation for the smiles of fair ladies. I hope they may not experience another Waterloo; but instead, when begins the "sound of revelry by night," may the beauty and chivalry enjoy themselves without interruption from the cannon's roar.

In strong contrast with such scenes comes the announcement of five military executions in one day—one by hanging, the rest by shooting. The first was a spy, a traitor and a thief, named Gray. The crime committed by the other four was desertion. It was my duty to witness the execution of one of the latter. As the brigade was being formed on three sides of a square, the clouds grew dark and heavy as if the very heavens frowned upon the bloody deed about to be enacted. The troops remained in one of the heaviest rain storms I ever remember, until the prisoner was brought in the centre of the square, riding in a wagon, followed by a hearse. After bidding a few friends adieu, he, with a firm step, without kneeling or being blindfolded, faced the firing party composed of one lieutenant, one sergent, and fifteen men—twelve of the guns were loaded with balls and three with blank cartridges. At 12 o'clock, Lieutenant B. gave the command "ready, aim, fire," when the prisoner fell dead, pierced by eleven balls. Some of these men were arrested after an absence of six months, I would advise all deserters who may be skulking around the cities of the Confederacy, to return while Gen. Bragg offers them pardon.

HEAVY BODIES MOVE SLOWLY.—The Knoxville Register says:

The impression prevails that Humphrey Marshall should have captured Carter and his fifteen hundred or two thousand men who recently burned the Holston and Watauga railway bridges. Besides his own force, about one thousand militia tendered him their services. The horses of Carter's troops were worn out and starved on their hard march. Marshall had men enough for the purpose indicated. The citizens of Bristol urged him to attempt the capture of the marauders, but the mountain (of flesh) would not go to Mahomet. He did nothing but hold his troops in readiness to repel a supposed attack upon Bristol.

We concede to Humphrey Marshall transcendant abilities, and these can be made available to the Confederacy, but not in the field of *action*.

COMMERCIAL.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, Jan. 7.

APPLES—Green	$4@$6
" Dried	$2
BACON—Hog round	50c
BEEF	12½@15
BEESWAX	60@75
BEANS	$3@$4
BUTTER	$1
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1@$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$10
FLOUR—Family	$27
Superfine	$23@$25
Fine	$20
FODDER—Per hundred	$ 50
FEATHERS	75@90
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$2 50
LARD	49c
MOLASSES	4 00
MEAL	$2 25@$2 50
NAILS	60c
OATS—Per hundred	$2 50
" Cleaned	$2
PORK	$30 per hundred.
PEAS—Ground	$4
" Stock	$2@$2 25
" White Table	$2@2 25
RAGS	3@4c
RICE	15c
RYE	$4
SALT	$12@$15
SUGAR—Brown	80@90c
" Coffee	$1
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	50@55c
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

January 7.

Bacon 50c.; Lard 35c.; Pork 25c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 14a15c.; Butter 75a85c.; Eggs 35a40c. per doz., Corn $2a2 10 per bus.; Cotton 20c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $3 00a5 00 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $23-00a26 50; Coffee none; Rye $[illegible] per bus; Swedes Iron 30c; Nails 25a30; Sound Salt 40c per pound; Peas $2 25 per bus.; 4-4 Brown Sheetings 33a60; Spirits Turpentine 50c per gallon.

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, Jan. 3, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned: Recognising the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freight by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer which shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made, the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers in the duty.

VI. Quartermasters and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so *specified on its face*, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
Jan 12-1w

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Dec 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 26th of Jan. next, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan. 1st, 1863, running thirty years, and payable at this Department.

The above Bonds will have Coupons attached, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable 1st of July and 1st of January in each year.

Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the interest accrued thereon, to the credit of the Public Treasurer, in the Bank of North Carolina or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the Public Treasurer, at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of North Carolina.

Dec 31-td JONATHAN WORTH, Pub. Treas.

LOST.

IN THE RECENT FLIGHT FROM GOLDSBORO', on the occasion of the battle, a large TRUNK, painted green, with oval top, and banded with iron bands, and has three oak ribs on top, marked "Mrs. J. W. Hancock, Durham, N. C.," on paper pasted on; also has a lage spot on one end of a different color, owing to having something spilled on it. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to the Railroad Agent at Durham Station, or at Goldsboro', N. C. [illegible] W. HANCOCK.
Jan 10-2w*

L. J. GUILMARTIN,
DEALER IN
WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW AND WAX,
192 Congress street, second door from Jefferson,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES CONstantly on hand. All kinds of SKINS bought and sold.
Dec 29-2m*

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the first Monday in February, 1863, and continue five months. For terms, &c., apply to
J. H. MILLS,
Jan 2-1m* Oxford, North Carolina.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.
THOS. D. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SOAP GREASE.

PERSONS WISHING TO MANUFACTURE SOAP can obtain the necessary material from C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., by applying at the N. C. Depot. One half the amount given will be charged in exchange for the Soap received.
T. D. HOGG,
Dec 25-tf Captain and C. S.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD is wanted in a convenient part of the city for a gentleman and his wife. A room with a family that has no other boarders will be preferred. Willing to pay a good price for comfortable accommodations. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
nov 22-tf

[illegible] DAILY PROGRESS.

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$[illegible] 00
Two days	[illegible] 50	One month	[illegible] 00
Three days	[illegible] 00	Two months	[illegible] 00
Four days	[illegible] 50	Three months	[illegible] 00
Five days	[illegible] 00	Six months	[illegible] 00
One week	[illegible] 50	Twelve months	[illegible] 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

HOTELS.

OAK CITY HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

Bar well stocked with superior Liquors. Larder supplied with the best the market affords.
Dec. 1-tf

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROAD,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL.
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 Proprietor.

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House, GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M. DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M. GOING NORTH SUPPER 6½, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.

The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & [illegible].

HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, CAMP HOLMES,
December 1, 186[illegible].

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War the following General Order, No. 96, is published:

The Enrolling Officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Camp of Instruction.
E. N. MANN, Adjutant.

ADG'T & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 96.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other causes than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Sec'y of War, or from their department commanders will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enlistment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I., of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I. of General Orders No. 82 commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order;
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.
Dec 2-7t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ON THE 25th December, a negro boy named ANDERSON, about twenty-five years old, perfectly black—heavy set, and weight from 175 to 190 pounds when he left.—He has been hand-cuffed. Said by is supposed to have been raised by Mr. Lewis, of Sampson county, N. C.—When he left he had on a blue jacket and white pants, very ragged; has good teeth and speaks freely. I bought him of Mr. L. P. Robinson, of Augusta, Ga., on the 15th instant, and was on my way to Richmond, Va., and had to lay over in Raleigh on account of not being able to get passage. I was camped by the side of the Railroad track. He left about dark.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to any jail for safe-keeping so that I can get him. Any information will be thankfully received.
SOLOMON COHEN,
Dec 26-1m* Care John B. Davis, Richmond, Va.

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT, A FEW PAIR OF HEAVY BOOTS and SHOES, at HARDING'S.
Dec 17-tf

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL be paid per pound for BRISTLES, a[illegible]
[illegible] STORE.
Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible] JAN. [illegible], 1863.

[illegible] Progress office from [illegible] will be subject to the [illegible] postage to return [illegible] the funds of the Treasury and [illegible] Confederate States, and all [illegible] banks of other States, but shall re-[illegible]

[illegible] Cash will be required [illegible] inserted in the Progress.— [illegible] to our advertising rates, kept standing at the head of the paper, and advise all persons sending advertisements by mail to accompany them with the money, or they will not appear. This rule will be ad-[illegible]

[illegible] All [illegible] when the time paid [illegible] paper continued should [illegible] before the time is [illegible] will be the stop-[illegible] keep this in mind.

[illegible] of the Progress may be had [illegible] in the morning until [illegible]

[illegible]—The Progress will be fur-[illegible] in any quantities, at Four Dollars a [illegible]

[illegible] Postage Stamps in any quantities to [illegible] at Progress Office.

The debate in the Federal House of Representatives [illegible] of panic in the [illegible] and a cheering prospect to us of the [illegible] for independence. [illegible] and not the crushing of the "re-[illegible]

[illegible] We appealed to their reason, their sense of justice and right, but they [illegible] the Government [illegible] with the intention of using it for the subjugation of the sovereign States of the South. We protested against this great wrong, and they [illegible] recognition of the Government that we have set up for ourselves. Many of our wisest [illegible] had misgivings as to the final issue when the war first commenced, and an interest was our [illegible] in the old Union that a different policy from that pursued by the Lincoln administration would [illegible] the border States, or have won [illegible] they had gone, but the brutality that has [illegible] the conduct of the war and the [illegible] of all Constitutional obligation, winding up [illegible] attempt to free and arm our slaves, has united our people as people were never united before. We were divided—fearfully divided,—when the war commenced, but we are united now, and having counted the cost, we mean to fight to the last man and the last dollar, or have our rights to govern ourselves in our own way acknowledged before the world.

We were not only divided but weak when the struggle commenced, but now we are strong, united and powerful. We have rulers in whom we confide, Generals equal to any the world ever saw, and men whose spirits are unconquerable. We have carried on the war for nearly two years and grown in strength and power all the time, and can continue it ten years if our enemies choose to protract it.

We want peace but we want it with recognition, and if the democrats of the North cannot make up their minds to say, "wayward sisters, go in peace," they may hound on the dogs of war, for we have made too many sacrifices to be coaxed back.

A Sad State of Affairs in our Mountains.

We have learned from a gentleman just from Asheville that a company of tories from East Tennessee and [illegible] county in this State marched into the village of Marshall, Madison county, a few days ago, arrested a number of citizens, robbed stores and residences and destroyed the records of the county.

These men were well armed and claimed to be Federal troops, and were under the command of a man in Federal uniform. The body of them, however, [illegible] to be tories that live in a section of country known as Laurel, along the line between Tennessee and North Carolina.

Not satisfied with the plunder they obtained at the Court House, they robbed the premises of a lady in the neighborhood. Hearing of their coming, pickets were sent out by the citizens of the village, one of whom was shot by these outlaws and seriously wounded in the arm. Amputation it is thought will be necessary.

They professed to have several hundred men in their band, and asserted their determination to resist to the last. They claim to be Federal troops and that they will be entitled to the usages of war if captured.

We hope Gov. Vance will have these wretches captured and swung up if it takes every man able to bear arms beyond the mountains to do it.

The Message of President Davis.

We give an extended synopsis of this important State paper by telegraph this morning, and expect to be able to lay the document in full before our readers to-morrow. Like everything that emanates from President Davis, it is statesman-like in tone and elevated in sentiment. The synopsis gives the leading features of the message, which is dignified, frank, bold and fearless.

[illegible] Kinston [illegible]

"Take several [illegible] and shake together until they are thoroughly mixed, then pour out *ad libitum* on a level surface; dash the mixture with a modern architecture done in wood and white paint; add two churches, a brick jail, and a hotel; pepper with about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, of whom forty are elderly females, [illegible] nothing to do [illegible] a strong infusion of [illegible] children, and spice the whole with an innumerable quantity of dogs and cats, pigs and cattle, and you have the town of Kinston— the sleepiest, dullest, [illegible] collection of modern antiquities on this continent. [illegible] I would defy [illegible] enough [illegible] twenty-four hours. [illegible] the town [illegible] the women—(had he been in South Carolina he would have said *ladies*)— [illegible] and the men sat at the door [illegible] This is the language of an up-start [illegible] for an in-[illegible] paper in a sister State.

[illegible] South Carolina.— His letters, when not devoted to the abuse of his betters, [illegible] and we would advise the young gentleman to keep in view the fact, hereafter, that all the decency, all the virtue and all the refinement is not to be found in South Carolina.— The population of Lenoir county and the town of Kinston equal in all these attributes the people of any section of South Carolina or any other State.

The chap, we learn, however, is quite young, and we may forgive something on the score of his years, and hope that as he grows older he will grow wiser, and that time will improve his manners and elevate his respect for our "women."

THE CRY FOR CORN.—Bread will be a serious question in many sections of the State before another crop is made. And strange to say, while the speculator, extortioner and dishonest manufacturer, can get his wares over the various lines of transportation, not a barrel of corn can be transported for love or money, though the wives and children of soldiers cry for bread. Better stop mails, travel and everything but soldiers and their provisions, and take corn from the overflowing cribs of the East to our friends in the West, than leave it where it is for the enemy, and the poor to starve. The Iredell Express says:

"It is absolutely proper and demanded that some action should be taken to bring a supply of corn for the use of this County, from the South without delay. Speculators have raked the country around and bought up and sent off almost every description of food to make money, until there is danger of starvation even before the beginning of Summer. We have recently made a circuit through the upper portion of Iredell and several of the adjacent Counties, and know what we say to be true.

Corn is now selling in South Carolina for $1.50 per bushel, but will get dearer. We observe that people are bringing cotton from the South, in large quantities, to make more money, but we have not yet seen the first sack of corn to feed the families of our soldiers and others."

We republish the order calling out the Militia this morning for general information.

FROM TENNESSEE—THE LATE BATTLE.

The following special dispatch appeared in the Examiner of yesterday:

TULLAHOMA, January 13, 1863.—The headquarters of our army are here, but our pickets are within six miles of Murfreesboro.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 7th, which has been seen here, mentions the arrival there as prisoners, of nineteen Confederate officers, including E. F. Eddins and J. D. Lolland, of the Forty first Alabama, with six hundred and ten privates.

The official reports of the several commands, which are being rapidly made up and sent in, develope a more sanguinary conflict at Murfreesboro' than was at first supposed.

General Hardee and his corps acted most gallantly, and won great distinction. So did Breckinridge and his division, who were in the hottest of the fight.

Breckinridge's command suffered severely. Their loss in killed and wounded amounts to twenty-two hundred and fifty-six. Every officer of his staff was either wounded or had his horse shot under him.— His son, Lieutenant J. Cabell Breckinridge, hardly eighteen years old, was slightly wounded. Colonel Chard, Chief of his staff, Major James Wilson and Captain C. J. Martin had their clothes riddled and their horses shot under them.

The total loss, in killed and wounded in Claiborne's Division is two thousand and sixty-two.

Though our loss is heavy, that of the enemy is much greater. We have inflicted a blow on him from which he will not soon recover.

Our army is in good spirits and condition, and all will yet end well in the West.

The last words of General Raine, who fell at the battle of Murfreesboro' was Forward my brave boys— Forward!"

[illegible] letter [illegible] and in every [illegible] gentleman [illegible] might. It will be seen that the Yankees are seizing the slaves, robbing [illegible] citizens, and committing every kind of depredation. But let the letter speak for itself:

[illegible], N. C., Jan. 1[illegible]

[illegible] I give you the following [illegible] of [illegible] Within the last twelve days [illegible] Abolition troops have passed from Suffolk, through [illegible] county, [illegible] river, to [illegible] On the last [illegible] troops [illegible] down the river [illegible] among the troops in which [illegible] was said to be Gen. [illegible] brigade. Many [illegible] deserted to Gates and Chowan, [illegible] declaring they did not come to fight— [illegible] At Elizabeth City [illegible] the City to issue a proclamation to the inhabitants of the city, and to [illegible] to [illegible] the oath of allegiance to the United States [illegible] My informant [illegible] the abolitionists [illegible] citizens who were loyal to the South, and that the Buffaloes in Camden and Currituck [illegible] eighty [illegible] and making arrests, and robbing, to their own use and destroying property. The Buffaloes of Chowan and Gates, aided by the abolitionist forces, [illegible] with impunity, [illegible] Smith, in [illegible] county, where they stole and carried off above three thousand dollars worth of goods belonging to [illegible] Richmond. [illegible] From Mr. Smith's [illegible] in all about 100 in number and mostly abolitionists [illegible] of one Eldridge, who is the leader of the Buffaloes, went to Mrs. Gaskins, [illegible] they seized and carried off [illegible] other articles, and abused and insulted Mrs. Gaskins and her daughter. At this place they had along with them one of Mrs. Gaskins' slaves, who had run away from her, who was serving as an abolition soldier and was fully armed, and in abolition uniform. When they came to Mrs. Gaskins' two of Mr. John Pool's negroes were there; these negroes the abolitionists ordered and forced into their ranks, and thence they marched them to Mr. Pool's. At Mr. P's the abolition soldiers arrested Lieut. Wm. Mebane and after stealing his gold watches and some other property, [illegible] and Mr. Pool's negroes to the [illegible] Mr. Gaskins and Mr. Mebane [illegible] having been carried [illegible] and not yet heard from. *You may rest assured, that [illegible] attempt is being made to arm the slaves against the whites, in the subjugated districts, and the same course will be pursued wherever these wretches are suffered to overrun the country.* Elizabeth City is but a specimen of what all subjugated portions of our State will be. How long—oh, how long, shall these wretches be permitted to desecrate the soil of the most beautiful and fertile portion of North Carolina? the Delta of the State? How long?
D.

THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

Mr. Norton, of Mo., in the course of a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives on the 9th inst., said:

If Republicanism had not been organized on a sectional basis, we should to-day be a united and happy people. Before peace can return the reign of reason, justice, mercy and right must be re-established, superseding prejudice, passion, vindictiveness and hate. He would disband both armies, and ask for a National Convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union as it was.

Mr. Bingham, (Ohio) characterized Mr. Norton's speech as a lame, impotent apology for the most wicked and infamous rebellion ever witnessed among the children of men. The gentleman has argued, in a carefully written speech, that if a large portion of the American people had not exercised their rights under the Constitution, this land would not have been drenched with blood.

Mr. Biddle, (Pa.) said the warning against the evil and danger of a sectional party did not originate with the gentleman from Missouri, but with higher authority—namely, Washington, who warned us against what we now experience.

Mr. Bingham referred the gentleman to the very first act of Washington, approved under the Constitution, by which the fundamental law was established that the vast territories of the United States should never turn pale under the manacled feet of bondsmen.

Mr. Cox wanted to know what according to the gentleman, Washington meant by a sectional party?

Mr. Bingham replied, a party which undertakes to establish, by means of a party organization, the meanest aristocracy and the most contemptible despotism on the face of the earth.

Mr. Cox said George Washington had the gentleman in his eye when he spoke of a sectional organization.

Mr. Bingham was obliged to his colleague for the information. The gentleman from Missouri had remarked that he would disband both armies and call a National Convention. He wanted to know how this was to be done?

Mr. Norton, replied.—Through the State Legislatures.

Mr. Bingham earnestly spoke of the inconsistencies of those who clamor for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, and in this connection alluded to the scheme of Mr. Vallandigham to divide the country into four parts.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) asked whether any Democrats had endorsed that scheme.

Mr. Bingham replied that he had not so charged, and proceeded at length to speak of the unhallowed schemes of the secessionists and traitors.

THE FIDELITY OF THE SERVANTS.—One of the most gratifying of the many interesting incidents of the occupation of Fredericksburg, says an exchange, was the faithful conduct of the slaves who remained. In several instances they saved, amid the perfect rain of shot and shell, houses and indeed squares from destruction. In other instances, they claimed and secured protection for the property of their owners, whilst in not a few instances they asked to be permitted to share the plunder with the thieving soldiery, and getting the permission took care to save for those who had left many valuable articles.

The Yankee prisoners have their pockets filled with counterfeit Confederate notes. They passed them off at Chattanooga. Is this a crime, and how punishable in such a case.—*Knoxville Register.*

The Editor has read the Congressional Reports to but little advantage, if he does not know that it is a "crime," and punishable with death. These Yankee counterfeiters should be immediately turned over to the civil authorities.

[illegible] that our gallant Army [illegible] and Admiral [illegible] army of Virginia [illegible] Richmond. If the overland route to that city from the [illegible] Cumberland and Tennessee [illegible] with these [illegible] the future movements of our forces in Tennessee, Alabama, [illegible] all mousing politicians of their [illegible] politics, and all military [illegible] and Mr. Secretary Chase to his loans and Treasury notes, and all jokers to their jokes, and all shivering contractors [illegible] and we think we may say that the end of this winter will be the end of the war, and that Lord [illegible] on this side the Atlantic will be gone.

[illegible] NOT IN ANY WAY CONNECTED [illegible]

Jan 13-3t
THOS. G. JONES.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—MR. EDITOR:—The election for nine Commissioners of this city will come off on the 19th instant. It is an important election. While we would not undervalue the [illegible] officers named for the position, we recommend, after consultation, the following ticket to the voters of the several Wards:

EASTERN WARD.—Dr Wm H McKee, David L Royster, Dr B B Haywood.

MIDDLE WARD.—Richard H Battle, W R Richardson, Gen'l R W Haywood.

WESTERN WARD.—Thos H Briggs, Wm H H Tucker, C W D Hutchins.
MANY VOTERS.

Jan 13
[City papers please copy.]

WHISKY! WHISKY!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SEVENTEEN BARRELS of good old CORN WHISKY, which he offers for sale by the barrel. You can find him by calling at H. L. Evans' Store.

Jan 14-1w
W. H. H. TUCKER.

RICE.

10 TIERCES RICE FOR SALE BY
GEORGE ALLEN,
Greensboro', N. C.

Jan 13-1m

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.
[Office on Fayetteville Street.]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

G G Parsley, Wilmington,
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
M W Gaines, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.
Jan 14-tf

OWNER FOR TRUNK WANTED.

A TRUNK MARKED "L. G. BOYKIN, SMITHFIELD, N. C.," containing ladies' dresses, under-clothes, books, &c., is held at the Police Station, Raleigh, N. C., for the owner. Address or call upon J. J. BETTS,
Police Officer, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 14-3t

FOUND,

ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH INST., ON THE STREET between the Grove Yard and the Capitol, a BREAST PIN and other things attached to it. The owner, by calling at the establishment of G. H. Bagwell, describing said articles and paying all cost for advertisement, can have them. [Jan 13-1w*] W. A. PENNEY.

FOR MAYOR.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. WM. H. HARRISON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor of the City of Raleigh, at the election to take place next Monday, the 19th inst.

Jan 13-td*

NOTICE.

STRAYED FROM HASELINTON, N. C., MY CREAM COLORED HORSE, with black mane and tail, and a SORREL MULE, about three years old. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for their delivery at this place, or a reasonable reward for their confinement where I can get them.

Jan 13-1t
PETER PERSON.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hanson.

Jan 13-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground.
Jan 13-tf

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE OR TWO CITY LOTS, with good improvements. Would prefer them near the Central Depot. Apply to
J. H. KIRKHAM.

Dec 19-tf

[illegible]

60,000 [illegible]

W [illegible]

[illegible] P. C.

[illegible]

C [illegible]

[illegible] by Col. [illegible] Granville County Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford on the [illegible] days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Granville County Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford on the [illegible] and [illegible] days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Orange County Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsborough, on the [illegible] days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Orange County Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsborough, on the 29th and 30th days of January, 1863.

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Wake County Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the [illegible] and 3rd days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Wake County Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, [illegible]

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Wake County Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the [illegible] and [illegible] days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Franklin County Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, on the [illegible] and [illegible] days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the [illegible] Regiment of Warren County Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, on the 13th and 14th days of February, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 33d Regiment of Nash County Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, on the 18th and 19th days of February, 1863.

H. W. CAFFEY,
Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S.
Ch'n Examining Board.
A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Capt and Enrolling Officer
5th Congressional Dis. of N. C.

Militia officers will report all absentees and deserters from the army, and all persons who were enrolled under the first conscript act and failed to report at camp of instruction.
A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer
5th Congressional Dis. of N. C.

Jan 13-1w

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 4.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS AND MEN HAVE been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana up to January 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

4. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to January 6th, 1863.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.

6. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro' N. C., in December, 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Jan. 13-6t

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE WASHINGTON COMPANY Salt Works, Virginia, on Christmas night last, two negro men, AMOS and ALFRED. They were purchased of Wm. Mays, near Newbern, N. C., and it is supposed they are making their way back. Five negroes belonging to the said Mays also ranaway at the same time, and all may now be together. I will pay $300 for their arrest and delivery in any jail so that I can get them, or $150 for the arrest of either. Address,
J. N. CLARKSON,
Saltville, Washington county, Va.

Jan 9 2w*

CITY ELECTION.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON THE THIRD MONDAY in January, the 19th day of the month, for a Mayor and nine Commoners.

M. B. ROYSTER,
W. F. ASKEW,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
MILLS H. BROWN,
Inspectors.

Dec 22-td

LOST TRUNK.

$20.00 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 14TH December, between Raleigh and Graham, a large BLACK TRUNK, bound with iron hoops, with a lable tacked on one end, marked "Mrs. O. H. Edwards, Graham, Alamance county, N. C." It was probably put off at some other Station by mistake. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of the same, with contents, to the Railroad Agent, Graham Station.

Jan 8-1w*
J. F. SMOOT.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

2,000 POUNDS EXTRACT LOGWOOD, JUST received, for sale by
PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
Charleston, S. C.

Dec 31-1m*

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of the city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.
Dec 18-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

Dec 20-tf